Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, April 2, 1817.

Volume 28.) *(Number 1400.*

Proclamation

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Monday the fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. —Dated this 26th day of March, 1817.

O. WOODHOUSE,
SHERIFF.

A CARD.

NEXT, being GOOD FRIDAY, *a general Collection will be made at the Church Doors, after the morning Service, according to the regulation of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.*

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
27th March 1817.

A CARD.

A SCHOONER to let, for the accommodation of Ladies, and Gentlemen, who may be desirous of going either up or down the Coast—she has excellent accommodations, sails well, & is in every respect a safe vessel—further particulars may be known by application to BOYCE KEMPT & CO.

Bombay, 26th March, 1817.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Thursday 3d April will be sold at public sale at 11 o'Clock at the house opposite BAXTER & CO. in FORBES Street the following articles:—

good bacon hams,
" Cod fish,
" Kegs of Salmon,
" Few Barrels of Mackerel.

Bombay, 2d April, 1817.

Advertisement.

To be Disposed of BY *Public Sale,*

On account of those concerned,
AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & CO.
In Bake-House Lane,
This day Wednesday 2nd April 1817,
191 BAGS OF BENARES SUGAR
(DAMAGED) MARKED D. T. IMPORTED
BY THE BRIG
ST. ANTONIO,
Capt. Duncan.

FOR the convenience of Purchasers, the same will be put up in small Lots, not exceeding 5 Bags.

The sale will commence at 12 o'Clock, when the terms and conditions will be made known.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1817.

NAUTICLE CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

ARRIVED.—March 20th, Ship Ann, Captain Robert Dickie, from Bengal.—Grab Brig Remany, Nacquadah Amatie, from Penang.—29 Ship Pascoa, Captain Knowles Robinon, free Merchant; Lieut. Pemberton, 28th Bengal Infantry, A. V. Caldes.—April 1st, Ship Mulgrave Castle, Captain James Ralph.—*Passengers*, Ed. Grant Esq.—Mrs. Grant.—Mr. Brown.—Mrs. Brown.—Mrs. Baynes.—Lieut. Anthony.

SAILED.—March 31st Grab Ship Hamoody, Nacquadah Cooty Coya, to Cannanore.—His Majesty's Sloop Bacchus, John P. Parkin Esq. Captain, to Mocha.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—Yesterday at Spring Grove the Lady of John Elphinston Esq. Member of Council of a Daughter.

On the 26th March, at Baroach, the Lady of Charles Shubrick Esq. of a Daughter.

EUROPE DEATHS.

John Peel Esq. brother of Sir Robert.—At Charleston South Carolina, Mr. T. W. Rawlinson, late of Lancaster.—Hugh Henshall Esq. of Longport, Staffordshire.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 2d APRIL, 1817.

We are happy to announce at last the safe arrival of the *Mulgrave Castle*, Captain James Ralph. She left London, so long ago as the 6th of April, Rio Janeiro the 28th of September, and the Cape of Good Hope the 19th of January. The Buckinghamshire from this port, had reached the latter place. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, in the *Newcastle*, sailed from thence for St. Helena in the middle of December.

We have also the pleasure to state that the *Lowjee Family* and *Oxford* may daily be expected, they having passed Alipy on the 13th ult. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Miss Carnac, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Young &c. are passengers on board.

We begin to entertain the strongest hopes that the Government of Buenos Ayres, will be able at last to effect its independence. By the latest advices we learn, to the following effect "that in consequence of the reconciliation between that Government and *Artigas* it was doubted whether the Portuguese would persevere in their meditated attack. Had it not been for the friendly overture from Buenos Ayres, *Artigas* intended to destroy the works at *Maldonado* and *Montevideo* upon the appearance of the Portuguese expedition, and to retire into the interior. The Buenos Ayres government had sent him ample supplies of Cannon for the new fortifications, erecting at both places. They had also sent him a reinforcement of troops. The Portuguese vessels, at *Montevideo*, had been seized by Artigas. It was reported that the Royalists under General Pasuela had been defeated by a tribe of Independent Indians who had espoused the cause of Buenos Ayres. This favorable intelligence was however counterbalanced by the refractory conduct of Lieutenant General Dias Velez, who threatened to revolt, unless he was placed at the head of the Buenos Ayres Government. He had 2000 troops under his command at *Luxan*. He is a native of Peru, and a considerable part of his force had joined him in his revolt from the Royal standard. Those in the actual management of affairs were resolved to resist his pretensions at all hazards."

How much Spanish commerce is suffering from Privateers, belonging to Buenos Ayres may be gleaned from the following articles. "Extract of a letter from the Agent, for Lloyds, at Buenos Ayres, dated the 26th August. 'Arrived the Spanish three masted schooner, Leon, from the Havannah to Cadiz, with a valuable cargo, taken off Cape St. Vincent 24th June, by the Congress Privateer, fitted out at Baltimore under patriot colors. The Prize Master states, that the Privateer may be daily expected here, with three other valuable Spanish vessels which she has captured. The Montezuma, of 14 guns and 120 men is ready for sea and will sail the first fair wind on a cruize; supposed towards Cadiz."

"Lloyd's List—Tuesday, Nov. 5th. The Spanish ship CIENCIA. Salcedo, from the Havannah to Cadiz, was captured on the 6th ult. in lat. 36. 50. long. 4. 50. W. off Cadiz, by the Potosi privateer, from Buenos Ayres, of 6 guns & 150 men, all Americans, with the exception of one Spaniard, and commanded by Mr. John Chace, of Baltimore. The Ciencia's cargo consisted of sugar, indigo, &c. and about 21,000 dollars. The crew and passengers, 51 in number, were put on board the Commerce, Hussey and arrived at St. Ubes 9th ult. Several of them were wounded, and some dangerously."

The *Times*, of the 14th November, contains an extract taken from the *National Intelligencer*, American paper, in which some citizen of that Country, at a moment when thousands of wretched emigrants are starving on its inhospitable shores, holds out the following fascinating temptation to new adventurers. "Let those who can work at agriculture come here, and they may, in a short time, find themselves proprietors of rich and beautiful farms" and again, "Let the bricklayers, the stone masons, the house wrights, the tanners, the shoe-makers, & mechanics of every description come to *Kentucky*, *Ohio*, *Tennessee* and *Indiana*, and we *promise* that they shall find employment and high wages." Now what can be more execrable or wicked than holding out these false lights, which serve to lead so many weak and wretched astray; particular when it is known that there are agricultural laborers &c. upon the spot, who left their native home, in search of those rich and beautiful farms, and of there high wages, who are now experiencing nothing but disappointment, cruelty, and starvation.

Nor is it solely the lower class, who are sufferers by emigrating to America; many of the mercantile world are now lamenting their folly in having gone there. We take from a Liverpool paper, of the latest date, the following extract of a letter received by a gentleman of Dublin from a friend at New-York. "I came to this country with the intention to establish a commercial house; and with such able assistance, that there was no reason to doubt of success. I brought particular letters to the first people in the place, and had with me property to the amount of several thousands. These advantages, with many others, might surely authorize me to expect success. I have now been here, twelve months, and made no more progress toward the grand object of my voyage than I did on the first week of my arrival. Altogether I never experienced a more anxious year; but when I look around me, I have, as far as regards myself, every reason to rejoice. Those who have lately formed establishments, here, are daily obliged to break them up. Some have come out here, in tolerable circumstances, and are going back, in poverty. Within these two months there have been two instances of suicide; one leaving a wife and six children unprotected in a foreign land, who all came out under the most favorable circumstances. The other was an Irishman, who disposed of a small farm, in his native country and came with his wife to settle in America. He felt the usual disappointment on his arrival, and in a few weeks put an end to his existence."

The dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies is stated, by some English Journals, to have been a complete triumph for the Constitutional party, and to have been hailed by a large majority of the French people as one of the greatest benefits that could have been conferred upon them, it, as they say, affording a solemn pledge, on the part of the Government, to consult as far as possible, the welfare of the nation. The new chamber consists of 260 deputies, the number prescribed by the Constitutional Charter, none of whom are under 40 years of age.—The first clause of the ordinance by which the dissolution of the old Chamber was decreed, is also considered as of the first rate importance, since it declares that none of the articles of the Constitutional charter should be subject to revision, that is, in other words, as these Journals say, to declare that the inviolability of the former national property in the hands of its present possessors should be unalterably maintained; and if we may further believe their statements the King acted with much wisdom and firmness upon the occasion.

The New Chamber met on the 2d of November and on the 4th the King opened the session with the speech we published in our paper of Wednesday last. With regard to the subsequent proceedings of the two chambers we refer our readers to two extracts taken from one of the very latest papers.

It is said, that Louis the 18th, having read in the English Journals that he was accused of being a *bigot*, observed. "These Journalists, who know all that I do, would have some difficulty in naming my confessor."

It would appear to be the certain intention of the French Government to repossess itself of the South western district of St. Domingo, which is subject to the dominion of Petion, a mulatto, & the well known opponent of the present Emperor of Hayti. It is thought that the former and the Ministers of Louis the 18th have entered into some private arrangement, thro' which the French will be enabled to effect a landing, without opposition, at *Aux Cayes*. What course it is intended afterwards to pursue is not exactly known. It is nevertheless suspected that the king of France has it in contemplation, as well to reduce the negroes, now serving under their sable chief, as to subdue the northern district under the controul of Christophe; but whether the one or the other be the object of the French Monarch it is thought, he will fail. The force under the command of Petion consists, as it is said, of 40,000, blacks, very imperfectly disciplined; whereas the force of King Henry is composed of between 70 and 80,000 will disciplined troops, with a train of well served artillery.

Considering Mr. Cobbett as one of the most venal political writers that any age has produced, we have read with pleasure a late critique upon his writings, published by the Editor of the Times, and which will be found in our subsequent columns. It is nevertheless far from our wish to see him completely extinguished, but as matters now stand, in England, we cannot but dread the mischievious effect

of his present style of writing, seeing that he seeks to inflame the passions of the multitude rather than to correct the abuses of the state.

There is no news whatever from Madras, unless the following extract from the Courier may be considered as such.—"From the Cape we learn, that Count *Las Casas*, the great favorite of the exiled Emperor, at St. Helena, has been a short time at that colony on his way to England.—We understand that the Governor of St. Helena had sent him from Longwood in consequence of having detected the Count in carrying on some secret correspondence with a vessel lying off the Island, but we have been unable to learn the particulars."

Accounts, from England, reaching down to the 24th of October have been received at Calcutta, by the recent arrival there of the *Phœnix*, but in consequence of the late intelligence brought to this place by the *Samarang*, little, if any thing interesting is to be collected from the papers of that Presidency.

Calcutta.

We have been obligingly favored with the following observations on the experiment recently made with a TELEGRAPH, constructed by Mr. BOYCE, and to which some of our Contemporaries have already alluded. We congratulate the public on this successful attempt to introduce into this country, the benefit of a science, which has been productive of infinite convenience to Europe: and which may hereafter afford facilities of communication throughout British India; the advantages of which, to use the language of our Correspondent, may be incalculable:—

"On Her Majesty's Birthday an experiment of Mr. Boyce's Telegraph took place between Calcutta, Duckensore, and Barrackpore, before the Right Honourable the Governor General and suite, when His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with its general principles, and more especially with its very great simplicity. Report speaks very highly of Mr. Boyce's Telegraph and of the Telegraphic Dictionary which he has composed; and it is confidently said, that for expedition, simplicity, cheapness and comprehensiveness, and all the other characteristics of excellence which have been so long looked for and desired in this interesting science, Mr. Boyce's Telegraph has no parallel. If this be the case, as has been asserted by those who understand the principles of Mr. Boyce's discovery, the Indian Public may be congratulated upon the prospect of the introduction of a system which has been so long and so much wanted in this Country; and from the establishment of which, the advantages to the affairs of Government and the Mercantile interests of the country must be incalculable. It is matter of surprise that the introduction of such an establishment into India has not taken place before, as it should seem that its encouragement and support would have been productive of general benefit to the Country. It is said that the expence of establishing and maintaining it upon ever so wide a scale is but small, compared with its great importance and probable advantages; and that the experiment which has taken place, has proved beyond the possibility of doubt two positions, which appear to have been generally doubted—namely, that the present Telegraph can be worked by natives of the lowest description, just as well as by Europeans, and that it can be established in any Country, be it ever so flat or jungly, without any extraordinary increase of the number of stations."

[*The Ind. Gaz.—March*, 10.

English Extracts.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

THE first Sessions of the new Legislative Chambers of France, is now regularly opened, and the Peers and the Commons have each presented their address to the King, in the manner of the English Parliament. They both breathe the strongest devotion to the cause of legitimacy; to the family on the throne, to the constitutional charter. There is however, the distinction that is commonly visible and always ought to be so, between the address of an aristocratical and that of a representative assembly. The one discovers a greater attachment to the throne; the other a greater anxiety for the rights of the people. In the address from the Deputies there is a remark to this effect:—"That the spirit of political improvement which has lately arisen in Europe, ought not to be pushed to criminal excess, but at the same time, it would be unreasonable not to render it available within proper bounds." This observation, equally remarkable for its justice and moderation, ought to be the standing motto of the present age. Its spirit is equally remote from the revolutionary enthusiasm which endangers the stability of new governments, and the slavish horror of innovation which prevails in those of ancient establishments. The relative strength of political parties in the two Chambers cannot, it is said, be accurately ascertained, till some great question is brought forward for discussion.

At this early period of the Session, the French Budget has already been opened, and those who have often stood amazed at the prodigies of British finance, will be a little surprised to find how closely our Gallic neighbours are treading in our footsteps. The estimated expences of the French Government for the year 1817, amount to upwards of 45 millions sterling, in a period of profound peace! Yet the Ministers confidently declare their conviction that the resources of the nation are equal to this astonishing expenditure. If their calculations should prove true, after all the devastations, losses, spoliations, and oppressions, which France has recently endured, it will furnish a testimony, never to be forgotten, of the inexhaustible powers of her soil and situation. Historians have always remarked the wonderful elasticity with which this nation, beyond all others, rebounds from the pressure of misfortunes. Her present situation verifies the remark beyond all former instances. It is still further corroborated by the census recently taken of the population of the country, which actually reaches the astonishing amount of 29½ millions. In a few years it will perhaps begin to be suspected that France, after all the mutilations and spoliations which have called forth such bitter complaints, has still been left too powerful for the repose of Europe. The very first active and enterprising Prince that ascends the throne, will, it is to be feared, make this point very evident.

The much-dreaded meeting in Spafields, took place yesterday se'nnight, and passed off without any of those serious consequences which had been so strongly apprehended. The refuse of the meeting, consisting chiefly of boys and the lowest of the rabble, pillaged a few bakers and butchers' shops, but order was soon restored through the exertions of the police. It appears, from a comparison of various accounts, that the numbers assembled did not amount to more than from 10 to 20,000: a circumstance somewhat extraordinary and certainly very unexpected. Judging from the meetings at Glasgow, Manchester, &c. it was natural to suppose, after the strong invitation given in the metropolis, to pour out the immense mass of its discontented and distressed population, that nearly a quarter of a million of people would have assembled to state their grievances. The insignificancy of the numbers, arose, perhaps, from the total want of any efficient or respectable leaders. Orator Hunt, as he is facetiously called, was again the prominent figure in the group, and his *diatribes* have unhappily lost all power, except that of throwing contempt, even on the legitimate objects of any meeting at which he presides. When men such as he express their determination to accomplish, by fair means or foul, the objects on which they are bent, all parties become alarmed, and even those who, in some things agree with him, are compelled to disclaim all participation in his plans. What is still worse, the violent and the uncandid of the opposite party, affecting to confound, even the most moderate and rational opponents of Government with such men as Mr. Hunt, throw a stigma on all public meetings, and bring the sacred right of petitioning itself, into temporary discredit.

A further reduction in the army is, it is said, to take place at the commencement of the ensuing year. It will consist, it is added, of the second Majors belonging to regiments, and discharges of privates from the cavalry to the number of 300 in each regiment.

Among the events consequent upon the attack of Algiers, is the following singular occurrence.—An inhabitant of Brighton, who had been 26 years a prisoner, returned home; and it appeared, that after he had been absent 15 years, three fields in that town, of which he was the owner, had been sold, and part of the pavilion, and some other principal houses in that place, are now built upon them; of course the absentee has laid claim to the property, and no little confusion is likely to ensue.

Burnham Market, Nov. 11.—Yesterday a Bengalese sailor was publicly baptized here. He says he was brought from India by a ship which arrived in December last. After he had been three months at Liverpool, he was cruelly left, with but a shilling or two in his pocket, promising to return in a few hours. After four days, having seen nothing of his Captain (as he calls the person who abandoned him), he was obliged to sell his ear-rings, his watch, and his mother's ring, the loss of which pledge of parental affection, he appears most deeply to regret. On his arrival here he could scarce utter a word of English, but had been travelling from steeple to steeple, in the hope of reaching London (where he says he has a cousin,) and of being enabled, at the India House, to recover two year's wages due to him, and amounting to about seventy pounds.—He has a Mahometan brother in India, in the Custom-house department, whom he described as having some property, and who he thought would not drink out of the same cup with him, on his return to India as a Christian convert. The worthy Rector of this place has very kindly supported this distressed Indian for about a fortnight, during which time he has been enabled, by the assistance of Captain Sneyd, of the India service, who speaks Hindostanee, to ascertain the truth and consistency of his statement. He left this place for London this morning, Captain Sneyd having humanely offered to use his exertions at the India-house, to recover the money so unjustly detained from him by his master. He seems anxious to return to his cottage and garden in the East, and will probably go out with Captain Sneyd in the spring.

MR. ALLEY AND MR. ADOLPHUS.

The dispute which has for some time existed between these Gentlemen, has at length been brought to a termination, and without any fatal result. On Wednesday week, Mr. Adolphus sent notice to Mr. Alley, that he would be ready to meet him at Calais as soon as ever he chose. The reader will recollect that these parties were bound over by the Magistrates to preserve the peace within this kingdom. Mr. Alley accepted the challenge, and on Thursday morning set out for Dover, accompanied by Captain Alley, his cousin and second; two of his intimate friends belonging to the bar, Mr. Agar & Mr. Bevil, also voluntarily accompanied him. They arrived at Calais on Friday evening, some hours before Mr. Adolphus; and at two o'clock on Saturday, after the preliminary business was arranged by the seconds, the combatants met a short distance from the town, took their ground, and, on a signal being given, they both fired together. Mr. Alley was wounded in the right arm; and the ball from his pistol passed so close to his adversary, as almost to graze his head. Here the business terminated.—An eminent surgeon being immediately sent for, extracted the ball from Mr. Alley's arm; and on Sunday morning, when the last account of this affair was sent off, he was considered entirely out of danger.

The *Packet* of Wednesday says—"The Spafield Meeting broke up, as our readers may recollect, by the moving and passing some Resolutions, one of which was, that a Petition should be presented to the Prince Regent by Sir Francis Burdett, and that Mr. Hunt should be desired to accompany him. Mr. Hunt accepted the mission, declaring "that if Sir Francis Burdett was ready, he would propose finding the Prince Regent the next day (Saturday last), and would in fact ride after his Royal Highness wherever he was." Whether Sir Francis Burdett has declined the task imposed upon him, we know not. But Mr. Hunt, it is reported, set out upon his *hunting* expedition alone, and Monday afternoon proceeded to Carlton-house. Upon reaching the hall, he asked whether the Prince Regent was to be spoken to? The Page replied, that he feared it was too late but requested his name, which Mr. Hunt gave him, and then asked when he could see Col. M'Mahon?—The reply was, that he could see the Colonel in the morning. Mr. Hunt then retired. He accordingly saw Colonel M'Mahon yesterday, and that Gentleman informed him, that the way of approaching the Regent with his Petition, was through the medium of the Secretary of State for the Home Department."

We have to announce the decease of another relative of the Royal Family, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, the brother of her Majesty. His Serene Highness was in his 75th year, being born in 1741.

The French General Amiel, who took refuge in Germany, has been condemned to death, by a Court-martial *par contumace*.

FRANCE.

After a longer suspension of the intercourse between the two countries than has before occurred since the peace, nine days' Paris papers were received [illegible] to Friday inclusive, and their principal article of intelligence is the proceedings of the two Chambers. The Deputies, after spending several days in electing Officers, forming their Bureaux, and verifying the returns, proceeded on Saturday week in the important business of electing two candidates for the Presidency of the Chamber, M. de Serre, and Pasquier, Ex-Minister, had the majority of votes; they are both Constitutionalists; and Pasquier was afterwards chosen by the King.

The Chamber of Peers chose on Monday the Presidents of the six Bureaux. The first is presided by Count Artois; Barbe Marbois, Vice-President; Count Mole, Secretary. The second Bureau is presided by the Duke of Berry; Marshal Macdonald is Vice-President, and Count de Noe; Secretary—The third Bureau has the Duke de Croi-Havre as President; Marshal Kellerman, Vice-President; Duke of Damas-Cruz, Secretary; and Count Lauriston, Vice-Secretary. The fourth Bureau is presided by the Duke of Angouleme, and the Vice-President, Secretary, &c. are flaming Ultras. Count de Viomenil presides in the fifth Bureau, and Barthelemy in the sixth.

The Session on Thursday was an important one, as on that day the Committee of Finance appeared in the hall, and the Minister of that Department presented the budget. Ever since the commencement of the week before last the French funds have been declining; and we find, on the day when the Budget was laid before the Chamber, the 5 per Cents. fell to 56 f. 30 c.; which will give some idea of the nature of the Budget. It consists of 1,088,294,957 f. or about 44 millions of English money. This is an immense sum to be raised in the way of taxes in a country where commerce has not yet recovered its elasticity.

The Budget of this year exceeds that of last by 248 milions of francs, or about 11 millions sterling.

The King of France has had another attack of the gout, which confines him to his apartments, but is not considered dangerous.

According to the Moniteur, the Duke of Wellington is shortly expected at Paris.

From the London Papers of the 21st.

We received this morning, Paris papers of Sunday and Monday. The Chamber of Deputies had adjourned from Thursday to Monday. The Chamber of Peers met on Saturday, and received the project of a law authorising every ecclesiastical establishment to receive, by donative, or acquire by purchase, immoveable property or annuities.—The plan was ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Tuesday.

A statement of the amount of the forests in France has been published, from which it appears, that there are in all 12600,000 acres; of these 10,200,000 belong to individuals and communes; the remainder 2,480,000 are public domain, but not above 600,000 were the domain of the secular and regular Clergy, or of the Order of Malta.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

American papers were recei[illegible] London on Wednesday to the 18th Octo[illegible].

The misunderstanding betw[illegible] the United States and Spain assumes, by every new arrival, the appearance of immediate hostility. The following is extracted from the Gazette of New Orleans, September 13:—

"There is little doubt that in consequence of an unexampled outrage upon the National Flag, and the measures of retaliation adopted by the Naval Commander on the New Orleans station, our country is on the eve of a war."

The same paper then states, that a meeting of the inhabitants of the town was fixed for Thursday, to address the Executive, expressive of their indignation at the outrage committed on the American flag in the attack made upon the Firebrand, and to support the Government in order to obtain satisfaction for the same.

In the absence of the official account respecting this action, no decided opinion can be given: we have, however, a very long letter from a person on board; he does not give his name or business, and he is evidently not an officer belonging to the American navy; we may presume, therefore, he was a volunteer in the cause.

"In his detail of the action he states, that the Firebrand fell in with the Spanish squadron, consisting of the Diana, 24 guns, and two vessels of 18; the latter fired several shots, and ordered a boat to come on board. Lieutenant Cunningham refused, but said they might send their boat on board the Firebrand. Much vulgar and coarse abuse passed. Lieut. Cunningham at last complied, and offered his sword as being taken. This was refused by the Spanish Commander. The account briefly states, that they imprisoned our officers, flogged our men, and stigmatised Porter as a pirate. No proper account of their quitting the Spanish squadron is given; indeed the whole account is written by a furious American: he talks of the star-spangled banner and every epithet is heaped upon Spain, her government, and citizens. In the torrent of abuse he mentions, that Spain has ordered a blockade of all the ports in the Gulf of Mexico: if this is the case, the flags of all nations are clearly liable to capture."

From the New York Gazette of the 17th.

"From the Surinam.—We learn from Captain Tagert, arrived last evening, that there were daily disturbances [illegible] groes. Murders were frequent, both in and on the skirts of the city. It was expected by the citizens that they would make a sudden attack, to prevent which the soldiery were kept constantly under arms.

"*Sickness at Guadaloupe.*—Captain Andrews, who arrived at Providence last week from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, states, that while there he saw in one day 100 funerals. The sickness continued with severity, when Captain A. sailed. Two of his crew died while in port, and one on his passage home."

A letter from a Gardener, to his Friend in Glasgow, dated New York, Sept. 9, says—"Within these six months, 12 or 14,000 people have arrived here, mostly Irish, who are going about having nothing to do. The lowest board, per week, is 3 dollars; and every article is very dear. Although America is a fine country, a person would be the better in having some money with him."

[*Liverpool Saturday's Adver.—Nov.* 23.

FATAL DUEL.—A duel took place last Monday at Inch, on the borders of the Counties of Cork and Kerry, between Alexander M'Carthy Esq. of Inch, and —— Raymond, Esq. of Milltown, in the County of Kerry, in which the former received the ball of his adversary's pistol, and expired in a few minutes after.

The Duke of Wellington has purchased of his brother, the Marquis Wellesley, his elegant residence, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, for which he paid him 40,000*l*.

The Duke of Northumberland, has for many years past, let his numerous farms only from year to year; this has frequently been complained of by the farmers and his Graces tenantry, who have ultimately experienced the advantages of the practice. The Noble Duke's income is said to amount to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum; if this is the fact, by the reduction of 25*l*. per cent. on the whole of his rental, his Grace must have reduced his income thirty-seven thousand pounds a year.

In Nottingham and its vicinity, we are concerned to state that the depredators continue their outrages in the face of the Watch and Ward Act, now carried into full execution there. By the letters received from thence on Friday we learn, that the frames broken at Balwell were 11 in number, and that scarcely a night passes in which some house or warehouse is not either robbed or attempted to be broken into. Of late there have been three attempts at murder, but fortunately it so happened that the persons stopped by the villains did not prove to be the victims sought for. The manufacturers in general dare not stir out after sun-set; and those who are daring enough to do so, carry loaded pistols with them for defence. The Luddites, or at least part of them, have changed their pursuits from frame-breaking to house-breaking, and it seems, that plunder is now with them the order of the day; no matter whether it be g[illegible] from friend or foe. New and more energ[illegible]sures, however, are daily adopting by the Magistracy for the protection of the inhabitants. The armed associations are every day increasing: indeed it is high time that some effective means should be employed to stop the progress of the misled workmen. When the last frames were destroyed, not fewer than sixty of them were in the gang; they acted, it is not doubted, under the direction of what is called the Black

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Committee—every man was in disguise and had fire arms. That these audacious proceedings must be put a stop to is evident; at the same time it is no less necessary to find regular employment for the industrious poor who are willing to work. Measures, it is said, are taking for this latter purpose, with every prospect of success.

We are happy to learn, by the numerous communications addressed to us from various parts of the country, that Committees are already forming in several districts, to take into consideration the state of the labouring classes, particularly of those among the labouring classes who are thrown out of employ. Some very judicious regulations, proposed by a Committee of this description at Neath, appear in the Cardiff paper. In order to render all such exertions as serviceable as possible, it would be extremely desirable that the general outlines of the various plans should be published, so as to deduce from their comparison some general principles which might direct the application of local charity into the best channels.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger*,—*Nov.* 10.

We believe it is now some five or six years ago since *The Times* journal put down the work entitled *Cobbett's Weekly Register*, and sunk its author into obscurity and contempt. The occasion of this event we shall briefly relate:—Mr. COBBETT had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for a libel: and during the time that he was in Newgate, it was discovered that he had secretly been in treaty with Government to avoid the sentence passed upon him; and that he had proposed to certain of the agents of Ministers, that if they would let him off, they might make what future use they pleased of him: he would entirely betray the cause of the people; he would either write or not write, or write against them, as he had once done before, just as Ministers thought proper. To this, however, it replied, that "COBBETT had written on too many sides already to be worth a groat for the service of Government;" and he accordingly suffered his confinement. By the time when he came out of prison, *The Times* was ready to publish the whole of this base transaction, on unquestionable evidence, and did so publish it in the form of two letters; the consequence of which was, that Mr. COBBETT was all but hooted, and in fact was hooted from a party of his own friends met to celebrate his liberation. Since that time we had thought that his journal wholly dropped to the ground: some other writers such as those of the *Independent Whig* and *Examiner*, who were more virulent and impudent than himself, having sprung up. We learned, however, lately, that *Cobbett's Register* was still in existence, having crept on in obscurity for a series of years till that, recently, as public distress thickened, it had seemed to revive a little, and might, probably by his arts, if he were not again exposed, be foisted into some degree of circulation among the thoughtless. We have accordingly found, that in order to puff it into notice, he has lately republished one of its articles in a cheap form, for twopence, addressed to the journeymen and labourers of the kingdom, carefully telling them that he will deal out some "further information to them in a "future number;" we do not know whether at the same price of twopence, or at the more exorbitant one of twelvepence halfpenny, which his register costs.

As Mr. COBBETT appears to be a great friend of the labouring poor (the Lord have mercy, by the way, upon those poor that labour for him), and of the people of England, in general we shall not examine ourselves, but let him prove his own claim to that title, in his own words generally. In his twopenny address he calls the journeymen and labourers "FRIENDS AND "FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN;" tells them (as is true) "that the real strength and all the resources of a "labour of its people: elegant dresses, superb furni- "ture, stately buildings, fine roads, nay even 'fleet "horses," he says, "all spring from *labour*." "With "this correct idea (he says to the journeymen and "labourers) of your own worth in your minds, with "what indignation *must* you hear yourselves called, "the *populace*, the *rabble*, the mob, &c.?" So reasons Mr. COBBETT of yesterday. But we ask him, and you, the people of England; if it is infamous, as it certainly is, to give you opprobrious names now, whether it was not equally so 14 years ago? And yet you will find by the following extracts from *Cobbett's Register*, that he was the very first and bitterest to apply these terms of reproach to you, which he now so reprobates. In his summary of politics for July 1812, when he is abusing peace with BUONAPARTE, he says, "If we were ready to lend the Americans aid, "then indeed the cession of Louisiana would have "been a happy circumstance; but we want peace "(note—this is spoken in derision); 'peace and a "large loaf,' as the base rabble of Norwich, replied to the arguments of Mr. WINDHAM."—(*Pol. Reg.* vol. 2, p. 59.) But more of this hereafter, when we come to his no-notions about parliamentary reform. Yet you may some of you be surprised to find him, as above, vilifying both you and peace with his friend BUONAPARTE. So it was, however, at the time when the above extract was written; he was constantly engaged in calling both you and him, and your friends and his friends all the villains and brutes, and wretches he could lay his pen and his tongue to. And we will tell you further,—what his heart we know tells him,—that in half a moment he would turn round and begin calling you all wretches and rabble again, if he could get any thing by it. We know that he now pretends to have been ignorant of many things when he wrote against the cause of reform; but surely, if he was either born or bred an Englishman, he could at no time be ignorant that the people of his country were not, as he defines those of Norwich, "A BASE RAB- "BLE;" or if they were so, why is it more scandalous in other people so to call them than it was in him?

But à-propos of BUONAPARTE and peace with him. He now tells you that that person is the kindest-hearted gentleman possible; that he never meant any ill to England, only to tickle us a little or so; and that it is a great pity we ever conquered him; we have thereby rivetted the chains of Europe. Gentlemen, hear what he said of the Corsican a few years ago when we had (perhaps foolishly) endeavoured to patch up a peace with him;—

"The French official paper of the 14th inst. con- "tains a most bitter philippic on those persons in Eng- "land who have had the audacity to doubt the *mode- "ration* and *sincerity* of BUONAPARTE! We, for our "parts, have never entertained the smallest *doubt* on "the subject: we should as soon doubt of his *humanity* "and his *piety*, of which he gave such striking proofs "during his Egyptian expedition: we should as "soon doubt of his being beaten by Sir SIDNEY SMITH, "or of his deserting his army."—*Cobbett's Annual Reg.* vol 1, p. 286. (March, 1802.).

"The whole world lies open before him (BUONA- "PARTE). All nations are tributary to him. There "is every where a disposition to *hate*, but no where "the courage to *resist* him. If he lives 20 years, "France will be the mistress of the civilized world, "and the basest of her vassals—that is, if "we continue in our present temper; if we continue "to set a value on nothing but our riches and our "ease: *our spirit must rise, or our country must fall for "ever.* In less than six years we must again be at "war, or we shall quietly pass under the yoke. The "French are at this moment preparing the means of "our destruction. While we are lying down to enjoy "a long and quiet repose, they are busily employed "in planning the operations of another war, and in "preparing the means of execution. We have now "upon the table before us a book, just published at "Paris, indicating the method of totally destroying, "during another war, the naval power of 'the tyrants "of the seas. *The malignity of our enemies has no "bounds but those of their power.* Their hatred of us is "inextinguishable—nothing can abate it; no, not "even the wretched state of debasement into which "we have fallen. *It is not our humiliation*, nor our "*ruin*, that will content them: *they aim at our exter- "mination* as an independent power; and *to frustrate "their views will require a spirit very different indeed "from that which at present prevails.*

"Various reports have been circulated as to the "time of the arrival of the French Ambassador. "Some expect him next week, and some even to-day: "but we do not think it is likely that he will arrive "before the month of August at soonest; and Lord "WHITWORTH certainly will not set out till very "near the time of M. ANDREOSSI's arrival. *We, for "our parts' have no desire to see him.* We have late- "ly beheld humiliating scenes enough. The cup of "disgrace must, indeed, be drunk to the dregs; but "who does not seek to put off the evil hour?

"The scarcity in France is very great. Bread is "sold at 8 sous per pound. *The publishers of newspa- "pers dare not mention the price of bread, or of pro- "visions of any kind, in their publications.* One of "them was lately theatened with *deportation* for an "offence of this sort! *Well done, Corsican! Muzzle "them, yoke them, ring them, tether them, clog them, "whip them, and goad them! Lay on and spare not.* "You, and you alone, are capable of inflicting on "them *the punishment due to the murderers of a King.*" "—*Ann. Reg.* vol. I, 765, (June, 1802.)

This was Mr. COBBETT's view, at the commencement of what may be called the consular war, of the tyrannic power and inundating barbarism which we, in conformity with his recommendation, undertook to combat: he told us, that if we did not destroy BUONAPARTE, he would destroy us; and now when we have succeeded, and have actually beaten him down, the same Mr. COBBETT turns round and tells us, that we are all wrong, and have done a great deal of mischief; and that we should have done much better to let him stay in France, and so, as he calls it, "exterminate us." Why, what can such a man mean, or has he any meaning at all, but to make money of a parcel of dupes and fools?

We cannot, however, present Mr. COBBETT's quondam opinions of BUONAPABTE, without adding those avowed by him also respecting the BOURBONS, and the lawful Government of France.

In March, 1802, Mr. COBBETT, in a critical notice of a work, entitled '*A Word to the Alarmists on the Peace*, by a Graduate of the University of Cambridge,' says, "When the fountain is impregnated with poi- "son, who can hope to drink living waters from the "stream?. We do not ascribe to the whole Univer- "sity of Cambriged a concurrence in the principles "promulgated from the press of BENJAMIN FLOWER "(Mr. HUNT's and our old friend BENJAMIN), whence "it seems this pamphlet has issued; but we do think, "that it is highly disgraceful to the University and "the city of Cambridge, that that press finds counte- "nance and support. The object of the pamphlet be- "fore us is to persuade its readers, that there is no dan- "ger to be apprehended from the intercourse which the "peace will throw open between England & France; "& that, of course, all alarm on that head is perfectly "groundless. We think very differently: for though "we are convinced that the sensuality of the *republican "French is so gross, and that their irreligion is so hor- "ridly blasphemous*, as at first to disgust rather then al- "lure our countrymen; yet is there great, very great "danger, to be apprehended from a familiarity with "[illegible] "with that admiration which *successful* villainy has "never yet failed to excite, *in the unthinking beings "who make the great mass of a nation.*" Observe this, "Mr. COBBETT's "friends and fellow countrymen."

"We, for our parts, (continues Mr. COBBETT,) "must confess, that *we always thought differently*; and "we are well convinced, that if the *Restoration of the "House of Bourbon* had been openly and decidedly "declared to be the object of the war, and if that "declaration had been faithfully adhered to, the war "would have ended long ago, and in a manner that "would have spared us all the anxiety and alarm "which the graduate of Cambridge is so kindly en- "deavouring to remove."—*Cobbett's Ann. Reg.* vol. 1. "p. 302-8.

In the *Pol. Reg.* (vol. 2, p. 442), Mr. COBBETT "says—With respect to the right which one nation "has, in certain cases, and under certain restrictions, "to interfere in the domestic concerns of another, we "hold it to be undoubted. The Allies saw in France "a people in open rebellion against their lawful so- "vereign, whom they had first deprived of his authe- "rity, then imprisoned, and afterwards murdered. "The Allies might have interfered to re-establish the "ancient and lawful government of France. How "often have those who wished to prosecute the war for "the sake of the BOURBONS been accused of injustice, "in wishing to '*impose* a government upon France "How often have the Jacobin Senators chuckled at "the effect which this sophism produced *on the selfish "and factious herd*? But the friends of the BOUR- "BONS, and of monarchy in general, wished to "'*impose*' no government on France; they only wish- "ed to *restore* to that kingdom her *lawful* government."

We know, "Friends and Fellow-countrymen," (to use his own cajoling terms,) that Mr. COBBETT pretends ignorance of public affairs, when he wrote the above articles: but if that plea were a just one, how are you and he to be sure that he understands public affairs *better* now then he did then? Ignorance, to say the least of it, is a strange stock in trade, for a man to set up as a public writer upon; but when you add to this the violence also with which he habitually wrote, upon subjects of which he now declares himself to have been ignorant, you will undoubtedly give him credit for a tolerable portion of another quality, generally called impudence. But we will tell you what, after reading the above, you will have no difficulty in believing—that ignorance is no excuse whatever; and that if Mr. COBBETT were to be allowed to plead ignorance of every topic upon which he has once written with great assurance, and afterwards contradicted himself with equal fury, he would appear, even at first sight, what he is not—a creature so *brutally* ignorant, as not to be able to count his own eight fingers and two thumbs: venality and profligacy are therefore the only causes of his writing in one way at one time, and in a different one at another; and that without any sense of shame, or any regard to consistency.

But now, "friends and fellow-countrymen" of Mr. COBBET, we shall show you more fully how he treated you and his friend Sir FRANCIS BURDETT some time ago, before we enter upon the question of Parliamentary Reform. In the *Register* for July, 1802, (vol. 2. p. 51,) speaking of the Brentford election, Mr. COBBETT says. "To read the bills and advertise- "ments which have been published in the county of "Middlesex, one would believe that the contest was "not between two gentlemen, but between the Ma- "gistrates and *the thieves*; and that the great body of "those who have espoused the cause of Sir F. BUR- "DETT, have done so, with a hope that, *if he were "successful*, there would be an end to all legal punish- "ment; and that *crimes of every sort might be commit "ted in perfect security.*"

"The road to Brentford is lined with *ragged wret- "ches* from St. Giles's, bawling out Sir FRANCIS BUR- "DETT, and no Bastile: and at the hustings, there are "daily some half dozen convicts, who have served "out their time in the House of Correction, amusing "*the rabble* with execrations on the head of Mr. "MAINWARING," &c. (Same vol. p. 90.)

In the same spirit Sir FRANCIS is repeatedly branded as the friend of the convicted traitor O'Connor, and the acquitted traitor *Horne Tooke*, and held up to detestation "as *the demagogue with his crew*," or "his "gallows-hating citizens."

"To reason with such a man (as Sir F. B.) would "be absurd. He must be treated *with silent contempt, "or be combated with weapons very different from a pen.* "While, however, we declare our *abhorrence* of the "principles and conduct of the man who, in alluding "to the British Government, speaks of '*hired* Magis- "trates, Parliaments, and Kings;'—while we *detest "and loathe Sir Francis Burdett*;—while we could "*trample upon him* for the *false, base* and insolent in- "sinuations respecting his and our Sovereign," &c.— "(Vol. 2, p. 151.

Now observe; either you who are the friends of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT were the wretches which COBBETT here characterizes, or you were not? If you were not, what an infamous liar he must be, because the thing which he describes was before his eyes: and if you were, what does he mean by flattering and praising you now? What reason have you to suppose that he loves you better at the present time than in times past But pray, mark farther, the atrocity of the above passages. It is your blood he seeks to shed in them. And if he could have excited the Ministers of the day to yield to his incitement, whom would he have had now to cajole and deceive? You will perceive that he describes you, not as a mere mob or rabble simply, (which by the way you were, and which in truth is no great harm,) but as THIEVES, opposed to the legal magistracy; he designates you, men who "hate the gallows," as their fate; and, not to multiply quotations, he again and again urges Ministers to the judicial murder of HORNE TOOKE, he accuses him of high treason, and he vilifies the jury who acquitted him of that crime. If he had effected the death of HORNE TOOKE, as he then strove, where would have been the use of the posthumous praise which he has since lavished on him? But we observe, that in order to flatter you, he has even come round to praise HAMPDEN and SYDNEY; asking for what it was that "those patriots "died—one in the field, and the other on the scaffold?" Why, this is incredible: he cannot plead ignorance of the merits of those heroes who opposed the tyranny of the STUARTS. Their characters were at least as well established in 1802 as in 1816: and yet in vol. 2, p. 719, he, in his way, vilifies Mr. FOX for his '*loathsome "calumnies*' on the House of STUART, and his '*mi- "serable attempts to defend the characters of* RUSSELL "and SYDNEY," and concludes with asking, "Where, "Sir, shall I find, in all the cumbrous volumes of "harangues which you have uttered during the last "ten years, of *treasons and conspiracies* against the "throne and the life of your Sovereign, one single "sentence or phrase expressive of your abhorence of those diabolical machinations?"—(P.719.)

We now come (for we must, in this summary, pass over a great deal) to Mr COBBETT's existing notions of Parliamentary Reform. (They won't last long if he can get any thing by the change.) In his twopenny Address he says, with much other matter of the same kind, that "The only remedy for all your "evils is a reform of the Commons or people's House of Parliament." What did he say 13 years ago, when the House of Commons was constituted pretty much as it is now—and we know of no new light that has descended, except, perhaps, that of the comet which shone within this last four or five years? But, jesting apart, does not the following attack upon Mr. WILBERFORCE, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, point out its author as a hideous wretch?—(P.3.)

In a letter to Mr. WILBERFORCE in January, 1803, the leading accusation against that Gentleman is that he had once patronized this *detestable* cause. "*Of "the clamours for Parliamentary Reform*, first begun "by you and your associates, *how numerous and how "great have been the evils!* No small portion of the "discontents and dangers which have existed in Eng- "land and Ireland, arose from the doctrines pro- "mulgated by the Parliamentary Reformers, whose "*wild notions*, incoherent plans, and nonsensical phra- "ses, were adopted by all those seditious and trea- "sonable combinations which," &c.

He then attacks, in much stronger terms, the reform societies of 1782 and 1785; and after stating, in italics, that "*Horne Tooke*, who was prosecuted "for high treason, pleaded in defence that *his* society "had in view no other object than that which had been "pursued by you, (Mr. WILBERFORCE), and your "coadjutors," he goes on to conclude, that "the prin- "ciples broached and promulgated by you and your "associates, were such as led to the *commission of high "treason*, the most heinous of all earthly offences— "the compassing and imagining the death of the "King." (Vol. 3, p. 35.)

In other passages, the rebellions in Ireland, and the revolution in France, are referred to the pernicious example of those among us who first set on foot "*those "wild and presumptuous projects*" for Parliamentary Reform.

In his summary of politics for June, 1802, he observes, on occasion of a recent dissolution of Parliament, that the people had been told in two *factious* "addresses, that they are not represented in the House "of Commons; that that assembly is no longer what "it used to be; and that, until it be reformed, it is "in vain for them to hope for any good from that quarter." He then goes on to state, that "the words "*representattion* and *elective franchise* have done much "towards confusing the brains and corrupting the "hearts of His Majesty's subjects; and though he has not "the power of dissipating the *fatal delusion*, it is yet "his duty to contribute his mite to the attempt."

Mr. COBBETT then presents his readers with a picture of the miserable state of the representation in one of the states of *America*. "where the elective "franchise was as universal even as Sir F. B. could have wished it," and assures them, that the choice frequently fell upon bankrupts, swindlers, quacks, Athe- "eists, &c. "The cause of their preposterous choice "is this:—The mass of the people of all nations are "so fond of nothing as of power. *Men of sense know "that the people can inreality exercise no power which will "not tend to their own injury.* Hence it is, that in states "where the popular vice is unchecked by a royal or "some other hereditary influence, that vice is *nine "times out of* ten *given in favour of those fawning parasites* "who, *in order to gratify their own interest and ambition*, "profess to acknowledge no sovereignty but that of "the people; and who, when they once get into "power, rule the poor sovereign with a rod of scor- "pions." &c. He then quotes an *American* pamphle- "teer, in proof of the shocking state of the legislature "in that republic and concludes; "Such, English- "men is the description of a legislative assembly, "where '*equal representations* prevails; where almost "every man has a vote at elections; and where these "elections do *annually* occor. The *ambitious knaves*, "who flatter you with high notions of your rights and "privileges—who are everlastingly dunning in your "ears the blessings of what they call the elective "franchise, wish to add to the number of elector "because they well know that they would thereby "gain an accession of strength," &c.—(Vol. I. p. 792.)

Now, Englishmen!—for indeed, in heart and principles, you are not the friends or even fellow-countrymen of Mr. COBBETT, though he calls you so—perhaps you may be curious to know what are the real opinions of that your self-elected leader on the subject of Parliamentary reform. We will tell you, then, HIS LATEST; because by his latest opinions he hopes to make money: by his old ones he *has* made money, and therefore the old are no longer of use, the new ones may be: but if ever the old ones should come in fashion again, be assured he'll turn 'em and put 'em on anew; and though some other men would scorn 'em as dirty and filthy by his use, they'll be good enough for him: and then where will you be? Dreadfully out of fashion, indeed; and he will be the first to turn upon you, and call you, as he has done, "Thieves "and convicts who have served out their time at the "House of Correction." Mr. COBBETT's opinions are like a spavined horse, which the worthless owner who possesses him swears loudly is the best, and soundest, and handsomest creature breathing till he has accommodated some "friend and fellow-countryman" with the rip, when he immediately looks about for another animal; uses this second as long as suits his own convenience, or till he has worn him out; parts with him, also, under the same warranty of his being sound and good; and takes a third; and so on to a fourth and a fifth, or one of the old ones back again, no matter which. He may at last indeed meet with a wretch that will tumble him down and break his neck: only don't let him puff him off upon any of you, and so break your necks instead of his own, which he would do for a farthing gain.

You will observe, in his late twopenny Address, that he excites you to "burnings, and plunderings, and devastation and shedding of blood," telling you, on the authority of a very foolish man, ARTHUR YOUNG, that not the people who *did* these things in France, but those who *suffered* them were ALONE (he puts the word in capitals) to blame; and that therefore you may of course do the same, without guilt or criminality. He hints, also, that you *might* take possession of other people's firesides: but then, he says (now, mark the cunning of the knave), "He hopes "it will never come to pass; but that if one thing "more than another could tend to produce it," &c. &c. This is the hole he'll creep out at! If he succeeds in exciting you to the "plunderings, and murdering,, and devastation," he talks of; why then you'll have him, and other worthies like him, as your leaders, for he tells you plainly in the first column of "his address, that you are to labour with your limbs, "and that he is to labour with his mind: and that on "all occasions, but more especially on occasions like "the present, it is the duty of those who labour with "their limbs to come to the assistance of those who "labour with their minds!" But should the laws be "too strong for you, then will he desert you—swear "he advised you (*as he has*) to "proceed in a "peaceable and legal manner," and—you have seen above how he once urged Ministers to the murder of those whom he has since praised: be assured, that that is a crime of no blacker die, than now praising and flattering those whom he may hereafter recommend to be murdered.

We recommend these remarks to the consideration of the labourers and journeymen of England;—it is their good we chiefly seek;—but we are not without the hope that the view of his own crimes, and the injurious course which he is now endeavouring to pursue, may affect even the obdurate heart of Mr. COBBETT with something like shame and contrition.

[*The Times*,—*November* 14.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

(From the *National Intelligencer.*)

We have immense tracts of wild and fertile land, on which, if they had a little assistance, they might settle, and instead of being idle nuisances, might become respectable and useful citizens. Instead of thronging the streets of cities which have already a superabundance of labourers, they should be subduing the forests on the banks of the Ohio, the Wabash, the Missouri, and Mississippi. Let them be conducted west of the mountains, and they will find a boundless field for their enterprise. Let those who can work at agriculture come here, and they may in a short time find themselves the proprietors of rich and beautiful farms.

Indeed, when we view the choicest portion of our globe in a state of nature; when we see the immense tracts of excellent land which remain wild, uncultivated, and inhabited only by wild beasts; and at the same time think of the millions of hungry poor who drag out a miserable existence in the eastern hemisphere, how devoutly have we wished that some benevolent Moses would lead them to this land of promise.

Those who have not been inured to agriculture, who cannot wield the axe and guide the plough, may also employ their time and skill to better advantage here than in the Atlantic States. Let the bricklayers, the stonemasons, the housewrights, the tanners, shoemakers, and mechanics of every description come to Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and Indiana, and we promise that they shall find employment and high wages.

Now these foreigners are ignorant of all this, or perhaps if they know it, have not the means of getting here. The expense of transporting them over the mountains would not be great. And if we should give them a part of our vacant lands to settle upon, the remainder would increase in value enough, and more than enough, to pay for it. Besides, it would be a charitable, a humane act, and would call down the blessings of Heaven on our republic.

In order to give effect to the scheme, let Congress at their next session provide some means to bring about this desirable object. If they in their wisdom should think it repugnant to the interests of the nation, then let benevolent individuals form themselves into societies, and concert measures to take them, without delay, with their families, out of the cities into the interior, where they will make the "wilderness blossom as the rose." Those individuals who own large tracts of wild land would find it their interest to settle colonies of these people upon it by its increase of value; and they would have the additional satisfaction of having snatched many a hapless victim from penury, vice, and despair.

Extract of a Letter from France, dated Sept. 9.

"During several of the late Cabinet Councils, held on the Wednesdays, the Duc de Richelieu, Corvetto, Lainé and De Cazes had proposed, and strongly urged, the immediate dissolution of the Chamber. The other Ministers as forcibly insisted on the evils which must result, from such a measure. It was not before Thursday, after the mid-day mass, that the various intercepted documents which I apprised you of before, were submitted to his Majesty. At the same time official communications, presented by a leading Minister, left some grounds for apprehension that a great Power would not view with satisfaction the re-assembling of the same Chamber: to these causes is to be added the junction of the Minister of War with the Constitutional party, for he was not unaware that the Deputies, displeased at several late nominations, were preparing a close investigation into the excess of the expenses of that department. His adhesion, however, was not absolute, for he consented to the *project* only on condition of their annexing to article 4, that the adjoints should remain as they then were, united to the Electoral Colleges. But this amendment was strongly opposed by the authors of the ordinance, in

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

the dread that the electors thus composed would thwart all their views. The Monarch himself then declared, that he would sign the ordinance *with the amendment so proposed*, and the ordinance was thus signed. It is certain that the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family were not aware of this measure before the publication of the *Moniteur* of Saturday morning, containing the ordinance. The Duc de Damas, first gentleman of the Bed-chamber of the Duc d'Angouleme, put the official paper into his Royal Highness's hands. I could give you but a feeble idea of the consternation that has since reigned in the palace. At the mass on Saturday morning, the profound affliction of Monsieur, the Duc d'Angouleme, and Madame, affected every spectator. The Duke and Duchess of Berri did not appear at the Thuilleries that day. The Court in general (composed of the different high officers in waiting on the King and Princes, or permanently employed in the palace) did not disguise their grief, nor the part they took in the recent unexpected disgrace of the Deputies.

"I should not omit adding, that great hopes are entertained by the Royalists of the result of the elections. They are making the most strenuous efforts, but it is generally believed they will prove fruitless. The dispassionate public judge of the future composition of the Chamber by the nomination of the Presidents, of which the great majority are decided Ministerialists. They are morally sure of being elected—therefore, there can be little question as to the success of any measure proposed by their patrons. The influence of the late Members must prove, however, irresistibly commanding in the South and La Vendee. The Ordinance will fall on these provinces like a clap of thunder; but the Royalists of Paris doubt not but their cry will be '*Vive le Roi quand meme.*'

"Some of the most remarkable Deputies excluded by the Ordinance from the approaching Chamber, on account of insufficiency of age, are, MM. Bethisy, Fortbin d'Issart, Humbert de Sesmaisous, Sosthene de Rochefaucault, &c.

Extract of another Letter.

"The alarm is excessive among the Princes and the Ultras. When the Duc de Damas announced the dissolution of the Chamber to the Duc d' Angouleme, the emotion of the Prince was extreme.——*Il faudra donc——le petit fils de Henri IV.*——All the Royalist Deputies are flying to these Departments: they will not leave a stone unturned; their presence is considered of indispensable necessity. Monsieur, on meeting M. Jobard, Lieut.-General des Gardes du Corps, at the Palace yesterday, said to this Ex-Deputy '*Quefaites vous la?—Je suis a mon poste Monseigneur.—Votre poste est la ou est votre arrondissement.*' The Duc de Berri, acting from a similar feeling, told Gen. Lanjeac, '*Que son poste dans ce moment est le poste politique.*'

"I now proceed to describe what took place in the interior of the Royal Family, after the Princes became acquainted with the Ordinance dissolving the Chamber on Saturday last.

"Monsieur arrived at half-past 11 in the King's private cabinet, previous to attending the Mass. The Duc and Duchess d' Angouleme took their seats there shortly after. The Duc and Duchess de Berri did not appear that day at Court. When his Majesty entered, he saluted his brother graciously as usual; but it was remarked the Count d' Artois replied with a slight inclination.

REMINISCENCES—No. III.

We have happily succeeded in recovering some further interesting remains, serving to throw light upon the biography of our two great Statesmen: Lord Sidmouth. and Mr. Canning, late of Lisbon, now of Liverpool, where, by the way, we hear he is daily experiencing the most *signal marks* of popular regard. "This accomplished Gentleman." as his new friend *Mister Hiley* frequently terms him, penned an Ode, with the motto from Shakspeare, "*I do remember an Apothecary.*" We have been lucky enough to discover the whole of this inestimable performance, but as it is some what of the longest, and not exceedingly brilliant in execution, however *well meant*, we shall only give the opening stanza. It begins in the true Pindaric strain, and as if it were addressed to some Physician:

"Doctor! Doctor! What does! Narcotic, emetic,
Diuretic, cathartic, or diaphoretic?
What injections, or lotions,
Plaisters, powders, or potions;
What decoctions, what blisters, what glysters, what pills,
What bark, rhubarb, or senna, salts, manna, or squills,
Can retrieve your poor country's deplorable case,
Her destruction avert, or repair her disgrace?
When with gait consequential and dignified pace,
You were strutting behind little——'s mace?
When you moved to the Chair
With so solemn an air;
When your looks were so pompous, important, and dull.
When your gown was so ample, your wig was so full.
With what rapture we own'd, as the farce we survey'd,
That the Chair and the Speaker of one block were made."

It then goes on to hint, or rather in plain terms to tell him, that though he be joined "with Hobhouse, Hawkey, Vansittart, and Bragge," (as in very deed his Lordship is at the present time,)

"Tho' you prate and debate
About matters of State,"
Yet the country can hope for no safety
"While she takes your prescriptions, and you take her fees."

The very *arcana* of the respectable profession of which Lord Sidmouth is so distinguished an ornament, are here so nicely bodied forth by the poet, that one can hardly avoid surmising that he must have had medical assistance in the composition of it. The learned conjecture of the critic in more remote times will weary itself in attempts to find out who this coadjutor may have been. Perhaps it will aid such inquiries if we, who have the advantage of being the bard's contemporaries, suggest freely what occurs. It should be borne in mind, then, that the Canning party, though small "in point of numerical force" (as my Lord Castlereagh hath it), and even able to travel commodiously in a single hackney coach, has nevertheless its Medical Department or Staff, consisting of the worthy President of the Woods and Forests. At least we conceive it must be this Gentleman who is alluded to in the following advertisement, just sent to us for insertion, but which we declined to print in its place, from the duty not being paid. It serves, however, to elucidate a point of literary history, and as such we here insert it:

"PHLEBOTOMY.

"If the person who was blooded by the Right Hon. W. H——n, some where about the year 1790, and who is credibly reported to be still living, will apply at this Office he will hear of something to his advantage."

Availing himself of the same accurate sources of scientific information, Mr. Canning, soon after the date of the former splendid Ode, produced the following light piece, intitled.

SONG SUNG AT APOTHECARIES' HALL, APRIL 1st.

"Praise to placeless, proud ability,
Let the prudent muse disclaim;
And sing the Statesman—all civility—
Whom *moderate talents* raise to fame.

"He no random projects urging,
Makes us wild alarms to feel;
With *moderate measures* gently *purging*
His that prey on Britain's weal.

CHORUS.

Gently purging,
Gently purging,
Gently purging Britain's weal.

Addington, with measur'd motion,
Keep the tenor of thy way;
To glory yield no rash devotion,
Led by luring lights astray:
Splendid talents are deceiving'
Tend to councils much too bold;

Moderate men we prize, believing
All that *glisters* is not gold.

GRAND CHORUS.

All that *glisters*
All that *glisters*,
All that *glisters* is not gold.

This, we believe, is the song which Mister Hiley once or twice sung in company, under a slight mistake as to its import; when a friend of the family (said to be Mr. Hatsell) kindly suggested to him the propriety of adopting another strain, when in his convivial moments he might be pleased to warble.

POLITICAL EPITAPHS.—No IV.

Beneath this heap of ruins,
Lie the mortal remains
of
SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, Bart.
A man, who in his life time acted a
Conspicuous part
On the wide theatre of domestic politics..
His birth and fortune gave him influence:
A perverted judgment made him active.
Destin'd by nature, merely to form
the link
In the series of his family descent,
He might have earn'd the title of a good man
But,
His ambition was to be a great one,
And in the attempt his reputation perish'd.
The applause, the passions, and the vices
of the vulgar
Were his motive, means, and end.
The shouts of a mob thrill'd his bosom with
Ecstacy;
Their passion, with hope; their excesses
with delight.
In the outset of his career, he became the tool
Of an apostate priest:
Under his pernicious tutelage
He acquir'd maxims which wisdom disavow'd,
And bowed his faculties in servitude
To a despicable faction.
If public discontent could be inflam'd,
If public rage could be exasperated,
If a minister could be render'd odious,
If national disaster could be aggravated,
If the acts of government could be perverted,
Or,
If existing institutions could be shaken,
He, who sleeps beneath, was ever foremost
In the ungracious enterprise.
Happily for his country those only thought with him
Who were unable to act like him.
His whole existence was a confutation
Of the poet's axiom, who sung
"Whatever is, is right;" he thought,
(Sublime persuasion of a feeble mind!)
"Whatever is, is wrong."
That hand which cannot build a hovel,
May yet destroy a temple; and he
Whose lawless touch would have subverted
The beauteous fabric of our laws,
When the task of ruin and confusion was complete,
In vain had strove to re-construct it.
But let impartial truth perform her office.
His heart was seldom wrong. He erred
From levity of mind.
The ardour which impell'd him to arraign,
Prompted him also to counsel and befriend.
Oppression in every shape he opposed:
He explored the depths of prisons, and
Proclaimed their iniquitous abuses:
He visited the captive, and consol'd him:
He sought to mitigate the rigour of the law;
Of the injured, he was the prompt and willing
Advocate.
If he sometimes believ'd too credulously
The tale which cunning artifice had fram'd,
It was credulity so near to virtue,
That not to give it honour would be folly.
Public wrongs he made or fancied;
Private ones he heard and succour'd.
Many were the benefits that flowed
From his undaunted perseverance:
He stimulated inquiry: inquiry led to reform:
Such was his mingled character,
And
Looking to his private worth alone,
It must ever be lamented that
He lived and died a demagogue,

American Extracts.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S MONITOR.

EXPOSITION

Of motives for opposing the nomination of Mr. Monroe, for the office of President of the United States.

[Concluded from our last.]

It is thus, that, *in the name of republicanism*, a few leading men in Virginia have outrageously violated republican principles. They have, with extraordinary art, made use of the zeal, the honest prejudices, and devotion of the republican party to further the purposes of a selfish ambition, and accomplish the degradation, of every other State in the Union. Having thus, by various artifices, *cui off* from the good will of the people the eminent characters of other states, they tauntingly exclaim, *who is so popular as our candidate?* This is worse than scorn; it is cruel mockery.

Seventhly—It is not necessary to dwell upon the circumstances of Mr. Jefferson's having, in the flood tide of republicanism, enforced an alteration in the constitution. It was unfortunate, that the republicans were precipitated into that measure. They now find the evil of it. Instead of the question's being left at large between two of our best citizens by the mode of designation now in practice, an individual is enabled to intrigue directly for the office.

Eighthly—to these various causes of legitimate opposition to the Virginian *policy*, there is a point to be added, that in some sort touches the *honor* of the republican party. In the gloomy times of the late contest when the city of Washington had been burnt, and the war wore a menacing aspect on different points of the frontier, when Mr. Dallas had officially proclaimed the nation a bankrupt, and Virginia found herself unable to sustain the incumbent weight of domestic odium, and foreign hostilities, Col. Monroe commissioned two of his friends to declare to the republicans of Congress that he abdicated his pretensions to the presidency, and would lend his influence in support of a candidate from any state. But no sooner did the horizon begin to clear up, and victory at New-Orleans give an earnest of the speedy return of peace, than he recalled his abdication; and the same friends, honorablely indignant, as it is understood, at this proceeding, were instructed to *explain* and state, that Col. Monroe's *intentions* did not correspond with his *words*. For the truth of this statement the curious inquirer may appeal to Gen. J. G. Jackson, or to Gen. Desha.

Ninthly—But it is not the north and east alone, over which the policy of Virginia has predominated.—The minor offices have indeed been bestowed in that quarter, while Pennsylvania has been studiously neglected, and only escaped the abasement intended her, by the energy of the late John Smilie.—The third census placed New-York, in point of population, at the head of the Union. It was with grief Virginia saw herself removed by natural causes, from that high eminence, and she resolved at least to fill the second *niche*. Accordingly the late John Dawson, a relative of Col. Monroe, and intimately in the confidence of the administration, before the bearing of the census was fairly understood, proposed to congress 37,000 as the ratio for each representative. This would have thrown Pennsylvania, by one member of congress, behind Virginia. Smilie penetrated the design, and united the Pennsylvania delegation in favor of a ratio of 35,000 which prevailed. This raised that state to an equal rank with Virginia. The files of the Intelligencer will amply verify these particulars. It is remarkable too, that the *policy* of Virginia has led her to shower the patronage and offices of government on *refractory* states. Her most faithful friends she most neglects. Secure in the obedience of the south, they experience but little of the blushing honors and rich patronage of office. The great and important state of North Carolina is an example of most marked and persevering neglects. Secure in the obedience of the south, they experience but little of the blushing honors and rich patronage of office. The great and important state of North Carolina is an example of most marked and persevering neglect. Not an important officer of administration, a foreign minister,* or any other officer of importance, has been selected from that state since the adoption of the constitution. The reason is obvious. She can be *otherwise* governed; and why waste honors and emoluments on a state sufficiently acquiescent in the views of the *succession*, when discontented and restless states, call with a turbulent voice, "*for office and patronage.*"

So many efforts, all tending to the same result, cannot have been the effect of accident. They incontestibly establish, on the part of a few leading men in Virginia a systematic design of perpetually governing the country, not upon the sound and general principles of republicanism, but by taking advantage of the generous bias, and unsuspecting passions, of the republican party, by official management, the venality of the press, and governmental patronage.

On the second point of the objection, namely, the *particular qualification* of Col. Monroe for the presidency, the considerations against him were not less cogent and weighty. His best friends allow him to but be of moderate capacity, and slow of comprehension. This, it is notorious, gives to those around him an undue influence over his intellectual determinations, and leads him, in a throng of business, to commit the most important affairs of state to incompetent hands. Urbanity is not denied him; but that, by rendering him more accessible, lays him still more open to the artifices of imposture. A man of this cast will always keep talent at a distance, and surround himself by complaint, mediocrity, and hypocritical dulness.

This slowness of comprehension, and want of penetration and decision, in Col. Monroe, have been conspicuous throughout his political life. In France he mistook his instructions, and committed great blunders, or wilful errors, and was recalled by Gen. Washington. In England, also, he misconstrued his instructions, or rather perversely acted contrary to them, and signed a treaty with such mortifying conditions annexed, that Mr. Jefferson indignantly sent it back, without consulting the senate. He was recalled in disgrace. Thus disclaimed in his diplomatic career on all sides, by federal and republican administrations, conclusive that he has no title to rank with characters in America. But thus ordinary, Col. Monroe has furnished unequivocal evidence that his lust for power is insatiable.

Returning from England at a time when he knew he was not the choice of the republican party for the presidency, he coalesced with the federalists of Virginia in opposition to Mr. Madison. Why should that gentleman escape censure on that score? The executive mantle is too thin to conceal the deformity. To promote his ambitious views, he forced into public notice his *private* correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, and never ceased his hostilities to Mr. Madison, until he was assured of being brought into the department of state. If the executive has the power to nominate as his successor a man who, notoriously incompetent, has committed the greatest political errors, and outraged the will of the republican party, it is evident that election is a force, and the voice of the people an unmeaning sound.

Besides these weighty objections to Col. Monroe, on these main points, there are others of a very serious nature. Power has continued so long in the same hands, that in many instances, the incumbents of office appear to be losing sight of the fundamental principles of republican government.

A system of *official management*, and speculation on the disbursements of office, appears to be gaining ground, and threatens to subvert the plain and wholesome provisions of the constitution. Ideas of economy are no longer in fashion at Washington; banking and funding systems, which give rise to iniquitous stock jobbing, the art of governing by presidential patronage, and entangling intercommunications with Europe, are alone in vogue. Such a state of things seems loudly to demand a change in the executive office; and this change can never be effected so long as the office is transmitted from one hand to another in *regular succession*. Large balances of unsettled accounts remain unadjusted on the books of the treasury. Col. Monroe himself, it is understood, is still a delinquent on these books to a very large amount. One fact, in this respect, will speak more than a volume. The late consul of the United States at Algiers, returning home, and still having an unsettled account of some thousands of dollars, was nevertheless appointed accountant of the war department. The debt which he owes to the nation is a guarantee of his obedience to [illegible] in any mode that may induce an accession of influence to a favorite candidate.

These are some of the reasons which induced fifty four republican representatives of the people to oppose the nomination of Col. Monroe in caucus. They supported Mr. Crawford, because they knew him to be independent, virtuous, and able. Had it not been for the discouraging delicacy of that respectable gentleman, and his more immediate friends, he would, beyond all question, have been nominated for the Presidency. It is with regret we announce our belief that this gentleman will not consent to be looked to as the candidate of what we conceive to be a majority of the republicans.

This candid exposition of motives is confidently submitted to the people. Supreme arbiters if they choose, it is for them to decide whether the conduct of those opposed to Col. Monroe has been instigated by unworthy motives, or guided by sound, honorable and constitutional principles; it is for them to determine whether they will elect, as their chief magistrate, a person commended to them only by the casting vote of the Virginia delegation, after having in that state enjoyed that high office twenty-four out of twenty-eight years, against whom fifty-four republican delegates, representing two millions of people, after deliberate investigation, and personal observations on the spot, had such great and insurmountable objections. A man recommended by the casting votes of eleven Virginians, who refused to go into caucus, until made certain of success, and then only with the express declaration, that they would *support their favorite candidate in opposition, if there should be a majority against him*. A man whose nomination was opposed, not only by several representatives of high respectability, who from principle did not go into caucus, but the elevated and high minded Macon, whose virtue and talents are an ornament to his country, and who with propriety is ranked throughout the nation as one of the fathers of the republican party. It rests with the people to decide, whether a system of executive favoritism and patronage, subversive of the fundamental and wholesome principles of republican liberty, shall be prolonged; or whether by inducting a man to office, not trammelled and shackled by the retainers of the court, abuses shall be reformed, prodigality abolished, the constitution brought back to its original principles of purity, quieted, and the existence of the [illegible] can party perpetuated.

[*Salem Gazette,—June 11.*

* Gen. Davie was, indeed, on a special mission for a short time.

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